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Latin America

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NAVY COMMANDERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN QUITO

PA260315 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The 10th inter-American conference of hemispheric naval commanders was opened by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in Quito. It will deal with naval problems and issues concerning marine development and pollution. The meeting will also study possible alternatives in the hypothetical case of the closing of the Panama Canal.

The meeting is being attended by the navy commanders of Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela and representatives of the Inter-American Defense Board headquartered in Washington.

On the occasion of the meeting, the Ecuadorean Navy commander in chief, Rear Adm Raul Sorroza referred to the controversial national security law. In a statement over television, Sorroza rejected the attacks on the law by some members of the national congress. Various political parties and labor and student organizations.

Roldos Welcoming Statement

PA252203 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] This morning President Jaime Roldos Aguilera inaugurated in Quito the 10th inter-American naval conference, an international event that will be held in the capital and will be attended by the commanders in chief of the continental navies.

The conference will analyze and stimulate the strengthening of permanent professional relations among ranking Latin American navy commanders in order to promote continental solidarity.

President Jaime Roldos' statement on this occasion follows:

[Begin recording] Just as I do not accept depersonalization, just as I do not think it is (?possible) to have frontiers of opposition between civilians and military [words indistinct] of a single society and integral parts of a whole, I do not accept the actions carried out or the words uttered in accordance with (?individualistic stands). Neither do I believe in the partial truths of those who speak only to please their listeners.

Let all of us, within the orbit of our respective functions, make the man of our America-- which is both one and plural and which we want to keep democratic forever--climb one step up the infinite staircase of progress every day, without leaving a despoiled mankind behind him--paradoxical as this may sound--as a result of automation through technology.

I do not believe this 10th inter-American naval conference will be marked only by the mechanical handshake of a pro forma greeting. To the contrary, it will represent a firm step toward linking feelings and wills in order to gradually find, with our respective orbits, the makings of a more democratic America with more solidarity. As both you and I know, this is possible only when man is respected and when we make ourselves respected as men.

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For the success of your activities, for the prosperity of our brothers gathered here and for your personal happiness as well, be welcome. [applause] [end recording]

CPUSTAL MEETING CLOSES WITH ANTIDICTATORSHIP DOCUMENT

PA232019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity [CPUSTAL] closed its seventh meeting in Mexico City with the unanimous decision to redouble efforts to fight against the continent's fascist military dictatorships. Leaders of the labor unions of 27 countries agreed that the climate of violence that has been imposed in Latin America has been promoted by the insatiable rapacity of U.S. interests.

In its final communique, the CPSUTAL points out that despite repression, tortures, crime and systematic attacks against their organizations, the workers are standing up to terror. It adds: Thus, the increase of revolutionary labor struggles is seen in El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti and Honduras.

Concluding, the document delineates the aggressive presence of the United States in the Caribbean and reiterates its decision to support the right to independence of the seven territories in this area occupied by foreign powers: Puerto Rico, Belize, Cayenne, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Aruba and Curacao.

RIOBAMBA SUMMIT MEETING TO TAKE PLACE 10 SEP

PA242203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2334 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 21 Aug (EFE)--It was officially announced today that six Latin American presidents will hold a 2-day meeting in the city of Riobamba beginning on 10 September. All the preparations have already been made.

The presidential summit meeting is to take place on occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first political constitution of Ecuador. The presidents who will participate in this meeting are: Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica; Aristides Royo of Panama; Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela; Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia; Adolfo Suarez of Spain and Jaime Roldos of Ecuador.

EFE has been told that national and municipal authorities as well as Foreign Ministry officials and members of the armed forces have already organized all the details of the ceremony, including security measures and guarantees for the activities of journalists covering the event.

On their arrival in Quito on Wednesday, 10 September, the presidents will be welcomed by President Jaime Roldos and in the afternoon there will be individual meetings between the visiting chiefs of state and the Ecuadorean president. In the evening, they will attend a private dinner in honor of the visitors and their wives.

On Thursday morning, 11 September, the presidents will go to Riobamba where a solemn ceremony to commemorate the anniversary will take place. That afternoon the visiting presidents will return to their respective countries from Quito.

EL SALVADOR RECOGNIZES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FY230023 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that El Salvador has become the 14th country to recognize the Bolivian military government. The Salvadoran ambassador to La Paz, Florencio Iraheta, expressed his government's desire to continue diplomatic relations with Bolivia. After having been called by his government for consultation, Iraheta returned to La Paz today and immediately met with the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, to tell him the decision of the Salvadoran military junta.

MEXICAN TIES WITH BOLIVIA 'NOT SUSPENDED'

FY260146 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Mexican Ambassador Plutarco Albarran Lopez today paid a call on the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, and notified him that the Mexican Government has not suspended its diplomatic relations with Bolivia, in strict compliance with the Estrada doctrine, which had been conceived by a distinguished former Mexican foreign minister. Proof of the Mexican recognition, a Foreign Ministry report states, is the fact that the Mexican ambassador continues at his post in Bolivia and the visit he paid on Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon.

GARCIA MEZA REAFFIRMS 'MILITARY-PEASANT PACT'

FY231830 La Paz Radio Illimani National Network 1200 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] When I come to talk with Bolivian peasants, I want to talk with you as General Barrientos used to do, with the sentiment of a truly nationalist citizen and the spirit of a brother peasant who understands your needs. This remark was made by junta President Luis Garcia Meza at a rally of peasants in the town of (Acaboco) in Cochabamba Department where the military-peasant pact was reaffirmed after those who were gathered there en masse promised their material and moral support to the government of the armed forces.

BOLIVIA TO ATTEND ENERGY MEETING IN GRENADA

FY211659 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons reported here today that Bolivia will attend the meeting of the Permanent Executive Board for Energy Balances [Consejo Directivo Permanente de Balances Energeticos] which will be held in Grenada next week. The meeting has been called by the OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] and Bolivia will be represented by economist Reynaldo Vila Zeballos.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FOUNDED IN SAO PAULO

PY251440 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A new political party has been launched in Sao Paulo. It is called PIN, the National Integration Party [Partido do Integracao Nacional]. Our reporter (Bahia Filho) will now report on the new party's plans and ideology:

[Begin recording] A team of Bandeirantes newsmen is now interviewing the founder of the party, (Agripino Ribeiro da Silva).

[Question] Why did you decide to launch this new political party?

[Answer] After a detailed analysis of the political sector and parties, we came to the conclusion that the conditions for becoming members of a political party were not to our liking. We prefer a philosophy that is neither to the right nor to the left; we prefer the center.

[Question] And what is your party's platform?

[Answer] The party platform is one of adhering to the objectives that stem from its philosophy, which has already been outlined, of attending to the most important needs of the Brazilian community.

[Question] Is the party confined here to Sao Paulo or do you have branches in other parts of the country?

[Answer] In Sao Paulo, Fortaleza and Mato Grosso.

[Question] And when does the new party plan to register?

[Answer] We intend to obtain our provisional registration once the party's statute and program have been published in the Official Bulletin, which we hope will be on 7 September. After we have obtained our provisional registration we will then continue to work for our permanent registration in accordance with the law.

[Question] Will the party stress opposition?

[Answer] No, I have already said and I will repeat; our party is in the center; we are different.

[Question] Will the party have well-known names which will help it advance?

[Answer] That depends. If well-known people like our philosophy and understand it, then the party will have them. Our arms are open to receive all those who wish to help us with our national task.

[Reporter] We have just concluded an interview with the president of the PIN Provisional National Commission, (Agripino Ribeiro da Silva). [end recording]

O ESTADO: NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA ONLY POLITICAL

PY232006 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Aug 80 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "Limitations of Agreements With Argentina"]

[Text] The nuclear agreement signed between Brasilia and Buenos Aires ends a long period of misunderstanding which began in 1957 when the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] chose Brazil to participate on its board of governors in the belief that Brazil was ahead of Argentina in the field of nuclear research.

Argentina reacted strongly to that choice and demanded that two countries represent Latin America on that board or that international arbitration be charged with determining the technical progress of one or the other country. The situation improved only in 1964 when through a gentlemen's agreement the two countries were chosen to participate on the IAEA Board of Governors.

The signing of agreements between Brazil and Argentina after the latter surpassed the former in nuclear development thus has a special significance from the political standpoint.

The agreement does not have much economic or industrial significance for either country. Brazil asked "to borrow" uranium (although it has 200,000-ton reserve of this mineral) because exploratory work of the Pocos de Caldas mines is 1 year behind schedule. We would have had to buy uranium from some country anyway and it would be better to get it from Argentina, not only because of distance considerations but because of the possibility of consolidating a common front vis-a-vis other countries with atomic capacity which are not inclined to assist Brazil inasmuch as our country wants to gain a uranium reprocessing capability. As far as the sale of zircalloy rods by Argentina is concerned, that country is in a position to meet only part of our needs. Each Angra II type reactor requires 45,548 fuel rods, each 4.84 meters long, thus requiring 220,452 meters of rods each. Argentina will only be able to supply 180,000 meters--that is, only enough for one Angra I type reactor, which represents only half of the generation power provided for by the nuclear agreement with the FRG (1.2 million kW). As for the manufacture of the bottom part of the reactor vessel for the Atucha plant by Brazil, there are also limitations regarding the future industrial complementation in the nuclear field. Argentina is already beginning the construction of Pescarmona (a plant identical to NUCLEP) which in a few years will be able to manufacture the heavy components the Argentine nuclear program needs; and what is more, that program calls for the construction of just 3 more reactors by the year 2000.

Therefore the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreement has an essentially political significance represented by at least a temporary alliance between the two countries who are nonsignatories of the nonproliferation treaty, namely, Brazil and Argentina, facing widespread opposition, are acquiring the technology for the full uranium cycle, although through different processes: Brazil is doing it through the use of enriched uranium, while Argentina is doing it through the use of natural uranium and heavy water. What has been said proves the real significance of the nuclear agreement between Brazil and Argentina and it will not significantly alleviate the economic and financial cost of the Brazilian nuclear program.

FIGUEIREDO: BRAZIL HAS FREEDOM OF PRESS, EXPRESSION

PY251841 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has asserted in Bauru that freedom of expression and the press are fully in force in the country and said with regard to the newspapers that "in addition to publishing the facts the government needs to know about, some of them attack us with repeated lies and slander." He repeated that he will keep the promise of restoring democracy and said: "God will do justice to my attitude."

A parade of students reached a point approximately 500 meters from the bus terminal where Figueiredo was speaking. The DOPS [Department of Political Order] director, delegate Romeu Tuma, convinced the 200 demonstrators to go to the steps of the town hall where, after marching down Rodriguez Alves Avenue they held a meeting without police interference.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO FREI PETITION ON CONSTITUTION

PY251230 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0126 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Memorandum from Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez to former President Eduardo Frei Montalva]

[Text] From: The minister of the interior

To: Mr Eduardo Frei Montalva

Reference is made to your note requesting the government's appropriate authorization to hold a public meeting at the Caupolican Theater next Wednesday, 27 August, at 1900, and to broadcast over a national radio and television network the speech you intend to deliver on that occasion.

You base your request on your desire to let the Chilean people "know the various points of view on such a significant issue for their future."

The supreme government has time and again publicly emphasized the importance it attaches to the promotion of a broad debate of the new constitution and, accordingly, an intensive debate has taken place over the past 2 years. It has also been noted that this broad debate has no limitation other than that needed to prevent the actions of some who, under the guise of debate, may seek to question the legitimacy of the government, may violate the political recess or seek to obtain legal recognition to participate in Chilean civic life for those who disseminate doctrines or from totalitarian movements.

In line with the decision that the new constitution be broadly debated within the above-mentioned framework, which we are certain will be respected at the meeting you are sponsoring, and despite the fact that you have publicly expressed disapproval of the plebiscite, the supreme government authorizes the meeting for the day, time and place requested.

Since a national radio and television network is traditionally intended only for very special occasions, the government has decided to reject your request in this regard. The government itself, observing self-restraint, has minimized the use of networks because we understand that they mean not only the imposition of an unfair burden upon certain communications media, but temporarily impair the people's right to freely choose the media they wish to listen to. To accept your request in this case would mean to extend the same right to all citizens of this country, all of which would worsen the above-mentioned negative facts.

Your status as a former president of the republic, which you have invoked, has been fully recognized by the government as evidenced in the fact that you are entitled to a seat on the Council of State, had you wished, you could have expressed your opinions in that high body on this vital issue of our civic life. Unfortunately you have voluntarily refrained from doing so.

Of course, the communications media may widely broadcast your opinions if they deem them important for the country.

Signed: Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, minister of the interior.

GOVERNMENT REESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA251900 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The national government has ordered the immediate return of Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombia's ambassador to Nicaragua, to Managua. Navas de Brigard was in Bogota carrying out a mission. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas issued decree No 2116 of August 1980 ordering the diplomat back.

Navas de Brigard left for Managua this morning to resume his activities as ambassador of this country. He had been staying in Bogota since early 1980 when he was recalled by the Turbay Ayala administration for consultations, the Foreign Ministry reported. It also reported that the foreign minister will hold a news conference with local and foreign correspondents in the next few days to discuss the Nicaraguan claims.

Further Details

PA260236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 25 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian Government today normalized its diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and ordered its ambassador to Nicaragua, Fernando Navas de Brigard, to go back to Managua.

The two countries started to drift apart early this year when the "Sandinist" government decided to claim for itself San Andres and Providencia Islands and Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranilla Cays, in the Caribbean Sea. In view of this claim, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala called Navas de Brigard back for consultation and did not allow him to go back until today.

POLICE SEIZE U.S. PLANE LOADED WITH WEAPONS

PA250252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 24 Aug (AFP)--A U.S. plane with a large cargo of weapons was seized by the police here today, it was officially announced. The plane, a DC-3 which landed secretly in the local airport, had flown from Miami, the police reported. In spite of police efforts, the arms traffickers managed to escape from the plane which is also used for smuggling marijuana into the United States, it was said. The police said tonight this is the fourth U.S. plane to land in similar circumstances this week at Colombian Caribbean coastal airports.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS

PA232152 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Defense Ministry communique--no date given]

[Text] During operations against drug traffickers in the country 18-22 August, the following results were obtained:

Guajira Department: 10 Colombians were arrested. Arms seized included five revolvers of various calibers, a .45-caliber pistol, two 16-gauge shotguns, a .22-caliber rifle. Other arms and materials seized included 36 cartridges of various calibers, a clip [vainilla], 50 marijuana bundles, 3 VHF radios, 2 [word indistinct] trucks, 404 coffee bags, a Toyota jeep, 10,012 hectares of marijuana, and a (?Kawasaki)-100 motorcycle.

North Santander Department: A Colombian national was arrested. Armament seized: a 3.57 revolver.

Atlantico Department: A Colombian national was arrested. Various were items seized, including 51 cartridges of various calibers.

Cesar Department: Six Colombians arrested. Items seized included a DC-3 plane, registry number N777K; 1 F-350 truck, 1 F-100 station wagon and 117 marijuana bundles.

Magdalena Department: Three Colombians were arrested. Weapons seized: a .22-caliber pistol, a .22-caliber revolver. Sundry items seized: one pistol clip, four hectares of marijuana.

GOVERNMENT FORCES MOUNT CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARC

Attack on FARC Headquarters

PA260311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] today suffered the worst reverse in its history. What was left of this group practically [words indistinct] had to flee in a hurry. Combined government forces found the headquarters of the guerrillas' staff and attacked it with A-72 rockets. There was a lot of fuel at the site. This resulted in fires and explosions.

The government forces seized 50 M-1 carbines, pistols, knives and revolvers. There was a training field, a target-shooting area and a well-built airport. The government forces also found food, drugs, tobacco and regular army uniforms.

During the clashes, the insurrectionist kidnapped, tortured and murdered Cpl Carlos Agudelo. His body was mutilated and his testicles were torn off and burned. He had knife wounds and was beaten. Cpl Francisco Montoya and soldiers Orlando Hernandez, Henry Vargas Munoz and Jorge (Llandel) were wounded. According to official reports, several guerrillas died in the encirclement operation but the survivors took the bodies with them.

The regions of El Papo and El Guayabero [words indistinct] were seized on 18 August by the 9th, 7th, 1st and 6th units of the Military Institutes Brigade. The attack was decided on after a patrol of the Vargas Battalion of Granada was attacked by the guerrillas. On that occasion, three soldiers were killed and four others were wounded.

In the government forces' operation, the authorities found Communist Party documents, armories and arsenals. In fleeing, the guerrillas abandoned farms and fuel. They also left a trail of blood along the way.

The army noted that government forces had not carried out an action of this nature before because of fears of FARC reprisals against the peasants of the region.

Eastern Area Sweep

PA232134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0441 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Aug (AFP)--Three procommunist guerrillas apparently died in combat with the army recently in eastern Colombia, radio reports stated tonight. Military sources neither confirmed nor denied the rumor but did say there had been some contacts with rebels and pointed to the lack of communications in these jungle areas.

Despite this, Gen Gustavo Gomez, commander of the 7th Brigade, said pursuit of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] in the area of Guayabero, El Meta Department, and in the Intendency of Caqueta, 400 km from Bogota, continued in accordance with plans and that so far there had been no casualties among the troops. He said slightly over 100 FARC members are trying to escape the encirclement and planes, helicopters and (?more than) 3,000 troops are also participating. The FARC ambushed a patrol on Monday, killing three soldiers and wounding four others.

It was also reported unofficially here tonight that the 12 soldiers captured by the FARC on that day were released today by the rebels in order to make their escape easier.

Barefoot and showing signs of mistreatment, the soldiers today turned up at a forward position of the 7th Brigade in Guayabero. They had all been relieved of their rifles, bayonets, grenades, boots and ammunition by the extremists, who took them by surprise while they were resting during a routine patrol.

General Gomez said regular troops control at least 60 percent of the territory once dominated by the guerrillas, advancing in a horseshoe toward the area presumably occupied by the FARC. He said some outcome to the operation is expected in a few days.

M-19 LEADERS REPORTEDLY SPLIT ON AMNESTY BILL

PA240242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Aug (AFP)--Observers here claim that apparently a deep rift has split the M-19 Movement.

A few hours ago the M-19 high command issued a communique signed by Carlos Toledo Plata, Jaime Bateman and Ivan Marino disavowing the recent counterproposal on the amnesty bill presented to the Colombian Government by the National Base Coordination Board.

On 13 August the coordinating board kidnapped Senator Simon Bossa Lopez and four newsmen and gave them a communique regarding amnesty for subversives to be forwarded to the national congress. Now the three M-19 leaders claim that the name of the M-19 Movement was usurped. They said: We reject this communique. It was not a result of broad debate and does not represent the interest of the people. We are only responsible for political statements approved by our national directorate and signed by the high command.

It is being said here that the kidnapping of Bossa Lopez and the newsmen was a foul blow dealt by the middle-level commands of the M-19 to the high command, which had planned on kidnapping Dario Ortiz, another congressman in charge of studying the amnesty bill.

The M-19 high command says: In view of the confusion which might arise from actions like the delivery of the document--ill-advised and not in line with the country's political reality--the M-19 repeats its unwavering decision to struggle for a fatherland for Colombians.

The M-19 has been one of the most active rebel movements in Colombia. It has dealt several spectacular blows, the last of which was the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and the holding of 20 diplomats hostage for 2 months at the beginning of the year.

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V E N E Z U E L A

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BOLIVIA'S PAZ ZAMORA ARRIVES; SAYS 2,000 MISSING

PA251609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1246 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora says that more than 2,000 persons have died or have been missing since the 17 July military coup. Paz Zamora, running mate of clandestine president Hernan Siles Zuazo, arrived in Caracas last night for a 3-day visit to report on the Bolivian situation.

The leader of the Bolivian Movement of the Revolutionary Left has already visited Nicaragua, Peru and Ecuador with the same purpose. He has announced that he will continue his tour through Latin America to as far north as Mexico.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIAL SAYS CRIME ON INCREASE IN L.A.

PA260121 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega Report]

[Text] Former Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos has told this station that crime in his country had notably decreased after the victory of the revolution. He added that in Latin America there is an increase in the worst kind of crime--crime against revolutionaries. The former Cuban president heads the Cuban delegation attending the sixth UN congress on crime prevention and treatment of criminals, which was opened today by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Central Park.

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Dorticos, what is the position paper which Cuba is bringing to this international meeting?

[Answer] It is a very modest but significant contribution on the success of our struggle against crime. It explains (?situations) which might be useful in developing the meeting.

[Question] How do you view crime in Latin America?

[Answer] It depends on socioeconomic development and changes in the structures in Latin America.

[Question] How do you think it can be decreased?

[Answer] I think that before anything else, socioeconomic structures must be changed and development must be promoted.

[Question] What about counterrevolutionary crime?

[Answer] In our country, counterrevolutionary crime has been reduced to a minimum. That is to say, development of the revolutionary victory has been the ideal and best way to eradicate counterrevolutionary criminality.

[Question] What is your view of capital punishment?

[Answer] What is of concern is death without sentencing. That is, the deaths caused illegally, without sentencing by a court, as done by some dictatorships in Latin America and other countries.

[Question] Do you oppose the death penalty for common criminals?

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[Answer] I don't understand the question.

[Question] Do you favor the death penalty for common criminals?

[Answer] In a limited sense for some criminal figures.

[Question] How is the crime rate in Havana, Cuba?

[Answer] It is notably decreasing. It has decreased throughout the revolutionary process.

[Question] What about criminality as a result of administrative corruption?

[Answer] I am unaware of it in my country.

[Question] What can you specifically say about the situation of Bolivia, Chile and Argentina?

[Answer] That there is an increase in the worst kind of crime, that committed by the government.

[Question] Do you think human rights are daily violated in those countries?

[Answer] Notoriously so, without doubt.

[Question] Do you want to say hello to the Venezuelan people?

[Answer] I want to convey very fraternal and friendly greetings to them.

[Question] Will you meet with Venezuelan political sectors?

[Answer] No, I have come only to attend the meeting. I will stay only a few days since I have to return to my country quickly because of the demands of my work. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES TO BLOCK ENTRY OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA230228 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The national armed forces have launched a special operation at the border zones to curb a massive influx of foreigners into the country. Because of the announced census [and subsequent legalized status] of foreigners illegally residing in this country. Many people are (?entering) Venezuela through the border.

The operation includes stricter vigilance along the borders, particularly on the Colombian border. Armed forces planes and special personnel today began helping with the registration process, which is slated to begin tomorrow. Sunday is expected to be the most intensely active day, according to the information office of the presidency, which [words indistinct] will direct this process.

BRIEFS

NEW AVIATION SCHOOL DIRECTOR--Brig Gen Leonidas Marquina Dugarte will assume the directorship of the Military Aviation School in Bocas del Rio, Maracay, tomorrow. He is replacing Brig Gen Luis Martinez Lazaro. [Caracas Radio Rumbos in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Aug 80 PA]

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M E X I C O

M 1

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION ESTIMATE ANNOUNCED

PA250405 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Petroleum Enterprise (PEMEX) announced today that at the end of 1980, Mexico will be producing 2,750,000 barrels daily. The production statistics were reported to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during the president's visit to the Campeche petroleum area, about 1,300 km southeast of Mexico City.

Pemex director Jorge Diaz Serrano advised that Mexico does not want to be a petroleum country, to have its development depend solely on hydrocarbons, or to restrict its activities, aspirations and achievements solely to petroleum. Actually, Mexico is not a petroleum country, but a country with petroleum, Diaz Serrano emphasized.

A project to install 34 offshore oil rigs in an area of 700 sq km, with a network of oil pipelines covering 64 km from the sea to the mainland is being carried out in Campeche. PEMEX (a government organization) reported that the average production achieved in this area is the highest obtained from offshore oil rigs throughout the world, that is, 31,000 barrels daily per well.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES EMBASSY, JOINS RESISTANCE

PA222020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (EFE)--Javier Torres Goitia, Bolivia's ambassador to Mexico, today abandoned his country's embassy "to officially become ambassador of the national unity government." Torres Goitia told EFE that he has done this "to avoid doubts and confusion" regarding whom he represents. The diplomat disavowed the Bolivian military government since it seized power in July and proclaimed himself "ambassador of the resistance," recognizing President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo as legitimate. According to Bolivian residents here, Torres Goitia left the embassy to facilitate the departure of almost 100 people who have asked for political asylum in the Mexican Embassy in La Paz. According to that version, the Bolivian military regime had demanded that the ambassador abandon the embassy as a condition for granting the safe-conducts.

PCM EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH POLISH STRIKERS

PA240003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1032 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Communist Party (PCM) last night expressed its full solidarity with the striking Polish workers, and its interest in what it calls a demonstration of autonomy and awareness by the Polish working class. The PCM declaration says it is now clear that the events in Poland are not merely a salary demand but a movement by which the Polish workers are showing their participation as a decisive force in the construction of socialism.

According to the declaration, the events are even more relevant because, in the first place, there has been a change in the old system whereby the workers of a country which has overthrown capitalism and is building socialism cannot and must not strike under the risk of being labeled as enemies of the new social system. In the second place, the Polish Government and party have refused to adopt repressive measures, are starting talks, are accepting many of the workers' demands and are discussing others. The executive committee of the PCM Central Committee warns imperialist and reactionary circles not to have any illusions about the strike being a protest against socialism.

FECAMCO CONDEMNS VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA252356 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1416 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Board of Directors of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Central American Isthmus [FECAMCO] held its 43d meeting on 22 August 1980 at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and whereas:

1. The Chambers of Commerce of Central America and Panama have been following with concern the serious political, economic and social situation in the sister republic of El Salvador, where the majority of the Salvadoran people are victims of the violence provoked by extremist organizations that want to install a totalitarian regime in that country and want to impose their ideological beliefs on Salvadoran society by force;
2. These acts of violence have resulted in a large number of victims that neither participate in the clashes nor support any of the contending groups;
3. The damage caused by the violence provoked by these groups has also affected private enterprise, which has been guilty only of the crime of keeping its commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments open to continue providing the jobs that the Salvadoran people so much need;
4. The Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador has clearly rejected and condemned violence regardless of the ideology that motivates it, and has noted that terrorist attacks against enterprises not only hurt the owners but leave many persons unemployed, thus aggravating the unemployment situation in that country;

FECAMCO cannot remain indifferent in view of the tragedy affecting our Salvadoran brothers and resolves:

1. To condemn the violence promoted by extremist groups in El Salvador regardless of where violence comes from or its political and ideological motivations;
2. To fully back the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador and the productive sector of that country in their struggle to consolidate and strengthen the democratic system and to achieve a climate of peace and calm that will allow full individual liberties and an economic system in which the enterprise sector will be a cornerstone of democracy;
3. That the FECAMCO chambers lobby with their respective governments so that they, while respecting the principles of nonintervention and self-determination, will cooperate to safeguard the existence of Salvadoran free enterprise as an indispensable factor in the democratic life of El Salvador.
4. To publish this communique in all the countries of the Central American isthmus and to recommend that the FECAMCO chambers of commerce inform the people of their respective countries, as often as necessary, about the situation in the Salvadoran productive sector, especially whenever this sector is either threatened or attacked by extremist organizations.

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, August 1980, FECAMCO

UDCCA SUPPORTS SALVADORAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

PA250118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1847 GMT 24 Aug 80

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Union of Central America (UDCCA) reiterated here today its support for the work that the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador is doing in governing that country and for the policy it is implementing.

In a communique drafted at the end of 2 days of meetings to analyze the Central American situation, the UDCCA backs the process of change being promoted by the Salvadoran Christian Democrats and calls on all the political groups of that country to seek the road of dialogue and peace, rejecting the road of violence.

The Christian Democratic leaders of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala met in a Panama City hotel. The meeting was presided over by Guatemalan Vincio Cerezo, secretary general of the UDCCA and of the Christian Democratic Party of Guatemala.

The meeting was also attended by former Venezuelan Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas.

The final communique, which is undergoing final editing today, congratulates the parties of Panama and Honduras for having recently secured legal status. Regarding Guatemala, the UDCCA notes its solidarity with the Christian Democrats of that country because they are suffering persecution and many have been killed.

The UDCCA will hold its next congress in San Salvador. That congress will take place on 6-8 November this year.

COSTA RICA

LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES END OF BANANA STRIKE

PA251940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Carmen Pohl telephone report from the Labor Ministry]

[Excerpts] The Banana strike has ended. It began on 10 July when the Costa Rican Banana Company and the Golfito Workers Union [UTG] were unable to agree on alleged violations to a collective labor contract and a 7-35 percent wage increase.

Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto announced the agreement that ended the conflict:

[Begin recording] The government has held talks with all the parties involved in this conflict and has made explanations in connection with certain questions that were asked in connection with executive decree No 11748 dated 13 August. A note was sent to the UTG explaining some of the points on the decree, thus ending the banana strike in the southern zone and the solidarity strikes called in other places.

With these explanations, the labor unions have agreed to call off the strike in the southern zone and the workers will return to work. In addition, the strike that had been announced by the Federation of Workers of Limon has been canceled as well as the solidarity strikes being staged in Siquirres, Huapiles, La Estrella Valley, Rio Frio and other areas in Costa Rica. We believe that this is another victory of social justice, a victory of the principles that regulate social laws and the labor situation in Costa Rica.

We expect all the parties involved in this conflict and the general public will analyze the final results and meditate on the consequences of this labor-management confrontation as well as the consequences that could have resulted from a lack of dialogue or intransigence and that in the future, there will be no repetition of situations such as this, which have endangered republican life, liberty and the peace of Costa Rica. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED OVERTHROW OF JUNTA

PA260128 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 pp 3, 58

[Communique issued by the Information Secretariat in San Salvador on 22 August 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has sent the following message to the media of various countries, where a false report on the overthrow of the revolutionary government junta was disseminated:

A campaign of lies regarding El Salvador has been promoted by the USSR, Cuba and other nations under their influence. It has failed internationally because of the very nature of the lies circulated.

The revolutionary government junta firmly is continuously developing an in-depth, democratic, non-Marxist revolution and daily strengthening its social base.

The agrarian reform program, for example, is already providing direct benefits to over 2.7 million Salvadoran peasants in this country with a total population of 4 million.

The people support the democratic revolution and its aims. The increase in agricultural production at present makes it possible to export grain to Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The strike which the leftist extremists sought to impose last week through terrorism was a crushing failure. We Salvadorans smiled when Moscow radio announced that a half million workers in the capital were on strike, because there are not that many workers in the entire country. News correspondents in this country made that radio station look ridiculous.

The Salvadoran people reject the radical minorities' violence and the strategy of terrorism. These activities increasingly alienate such groups from the majority of our people, who are tired of the assassinations, attacks, kidnappings, destruction and threats staged by groups affiliated with the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], groups that have definitely been defeated.

The political solution proposed by the revolutionary junta is a test to which the FDR and its Marxist coordinating board do not wish to submit. It calls for free, guaranteed, even supervised elections, in which the people themselves would express their will.

San Salvador, 22 August 1980.

TEXT OF 21 AUG DEGREE ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA252305 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Aug pp 9, 28

[Decree No 43 issued by the Salvadoran Government Junta on 21 August 1980]

[Text] The executive branch of the Republic of El Salvador, considering:

1. It is the state's obligation to protect the stability of its institutions and the lives, health, education and tranquillity of its inhabitants;
2. In order to meet these goals, it has taken charge of the public services and created the necessary organizations to run them;
3. Many public service workers, offering various excuses, have carried out actions affecting the normal operation of these services, some of which are vital to the security of the state and its inhabitants;
4. These actions have caused disorder in the public administration and fear among the people. Thus, appropriate measures must be taken in order to remedy this;

Therefore, using the powers granted by decree No 1 of 15 October 1979 published in the Official Gazette No 191, part 265 of the same date and based on article 110 of the constitution, decrees:

Article 1. A state of national emergency is declared in El Salvador.

Article 2. The civilian public services rendered by the following government institutions and autonomous agencies are hereby placed under military control: the National Water and Sewer Administration, the National Telecommunications Administration, the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, and the autonomous Executive Port Commission. The control of these agencies is assigned to the Defense and Public Security Ministry which is authorized to take the necessary measures to maintain these services.

Article 3. All the workers and employees of the public services mentioned in this decree are hereby incorporated into the armed forces. When this decree becomes effective these employees and workers will carry out their duties in the place assigned to them by the defense and public security minister. He will issue the pertinent instructions to implement this decree.

Article 4. This is a temporary decree and will become effective on the day it is published in the Official Gazette.

Issued at the presidential house in San Salvador on 21 August 1980.

[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Interior Minister Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado and Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia.

FDR CHARGES JUNTA WITH REPRESSION DURING STRIKE

PA260427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta resorted to threats, murder, blackmail and persecution of the people to foil the national strike of last week in this country, according to the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which groups all the opposition forces in El Salvador.

In a communique published here today, the FDR noted that during the strike, whose objectives were to show the national rejection of the present governing junta and the genocide which has been going on for some time in El Salvador, the Salvadoran armed forces made use of coercive, repressive and illegal means.

According to the FDR communique, the military chiefs of all the Salvadoran departments threatened to murder the leaders of the labor confederations supporting the strike and to fire the workers who joined the movement, in the public as well as the private sectors.

Despite all threats, the communique added, the strike received greater support than all other strikes called by the FDR.

It was also noted that the government intimidation was carried out by means of a number of military operations in the capital and other cities of El Salvador.

The communique indicated that some 50 clashes during the 3 days of the strike resulted in the death of 300 members of the army, a few members of the popular organizations and an undisclosed number of civilians practically murdered by the self-styled defenders of public order.

Armed forces helicopter gunships and fighter planes went into action in the capital on those days to attack the guerrillas, according to information received, causing casualties not only among the rebels but also among the civilian population, a measure condemned by the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who pointed out that the army had gone too far in its repressive action.

The FDR added in its extensive document that, if the people have not yet made use of their fighting capacity, it is because they are reserving and amassing it for the decisive moments.

The Salvadoran opposition group also said that the governing junta is dominated by overt Yankee intervention, confirmed by the statements of a U.S. officer who, with 35 other colleagues, offers advice and directs the work of extermination of the Salvadoran people.

Finally, the document demanded the release of Salvadoran political leader Luis Alberto Dias who, according to reports, was arrested by the armed forces on 15 August.

ERP COMMUNIQUE SAYS STRUGGLE WILL END SOON

PA260334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran people's struggle will soon end in victory. In a communique, the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] has said that the revolutionary process will soon end with the military-Christian Democratic junta. It indicated that great qualitative steps have been achieved in the revolutionary process. Among these, it mentioned the establishment of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and more recently, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate which has now become the politico-military vanguard.

The ERP added that significant advances have been achieved in the establishment of important military structures through the organization of battalions which constantly operate in the northern area of Morazan and Chalatenango departments. Within that context, the ERP said that it maintains constant activity by four columns. These are: The Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Central Front, the Commander Leonel Arevalo Martinez Mideastern Front, the Commander Miguel Angel Gamez Eastern Front and the Commander Edgar Antonio Salmeron Western Front.

In the communique, the ERP also reported the actions carried out by those fronts in the various areas where they operate. It mentioned the seizure of several towns, particularly in Soyapango, Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo. It also reported 13 clashes with army troops, which have sustained many casualties.

AUTHORITIES SEARCH FOR FOREIGN EXTREMISTS

PA190035 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Aug 80 pp 2, 11

[Text] The Salvadoran Army and other security forces are searching the country for mercenaries from Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and other Central American and Caribbean countries, official sources have disclosed.

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There is plenty of evidence that foreign extremists have entered the country clandestinely in the past few years and that this penetration has increased just recently, based on the number of extremists killed whom no one has been able to identify.

Proof of this penetration is the number of Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians that has been arrested and whom the Salvadoran authorities have only accused of violating the country's immigration laws.

In the past 3 years, the persons who have harangued the crowds during the occupation of churches, embassies and radio stations, have been persons with foreign accents.

Just before the occupation of the University of El Salvador, armed groups were constantly breaking into the university to harangue the students, who reported that they talked either like Cubans, Panamanians or Nicaraguans. They would give instructions on how to use different weapons, how to make explosives, how to carry out an attack, a kidnapping, a holdup or other subversive activities.

The authorities are constantly patrolling the coasts and private airfields to prevent the landing of mercenaries, arms smuggling and other illegal activities.

The army and security forces are also patrolling urban and rural zones in an effort to control or reduce violence to a minimum.

The purpose of these activities is to control the wave of violence unleashed by the extremists and to restore the normalcy required for carrying out programs which will bring about the profound transformations needed by the country.

Some persons who witnessed last Thursday's clash in Ciudad Satelite told the police and military authorities that foreign newsmen were following the guerrillas in a car.

An armed forces spokesman said that the authorities are aware of this situation and are investigating the activities of some of these newsmen.

Some Ciudad Satelite residents said that the newsmen who were following the guerrillas got out of the car, at approximately 50 meters from the guerrillas, ready to cover an ambush of a military convoy.

A similar situation was denounced by several persons when La Carreta Restaurant was set on fire. The witnesses said that several foreign newsmen were waiting for the leftwing extremists who were going to set fire to the restaurant to arrive. Police officer Antonio Hernandez Morales was killed in cold blood during the action.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION FROM PARAGUAY

PY221410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (AFP)--After explaining that relations between the countries continue, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman Eligio Alvarez said that the summary expulsion of two Nicaraguan diplomats from Paraguay is a form of aggression against Nicaragua.

Alvarez further said that the expulsion of the diplomats only reflects the status of relations between the two countries, relations strained by the presence of former dictator Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay and by the influence he exerts on the ditatorial government of Alfredo Stroessner.

They only gave the Nicaraguan diplomats barely enough time to take care of personal matters, Alvarez said, commenting on the manner in which the Paraguayan Government decreed the expulsion of Alberto Nunez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Asuncion, and Nidia Escobar, a diplomatic aide.

No decision has yet been made as to the attitude to be adopted by the Managua government in view of this expulsion and whether to send a new charge d'affaires to Asuncion, Alvarez explained. Alvarez also said that another possibility is to ask the Mexican Embassy in Asuncion to temporarily handle Nicaraguan affairs in Paraguay.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman added that his country would never send an ambassador to Paraguay because the type of relations maintained between the two countries does not make such an appointment necessary. The Paraguayan ambassador to the Sandinist government resides in El Salvador.

PASTORA DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN AGAINST INSURGENTS

PA251649 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The dispatching of militia members to the north under Comdr Eden Pastora's command pursues two objectives: One of them is military; the other economic.

Thousands of armed and organized Nicaraguans will go to the north to fight the bands of resentful counterrevolutionaries. Pastora, national commander of the people's militias, will explain to our people this morning the reasons for the creation of the Ezequiel Brigade announced Saturday during the celebration at 19 July Plaza. The announcement was cheerfully received by the people, who also voiced support for the decisions of our vanguard.

Pastora said during an interview: [Begin recording] More than addressing itself to the people--because the people have a clear grasp of things--the National Directorate has addressed itself to those people who apparently wish to continue bloodying the fatherland. These people do not seem to have a clear political view of the situation in our country. Since the Sandinists were successful in their long struggle [words indistinct], since the Sandinists are now in power, and appear on television, radio and the press, they now want [words indistinct] to play the role of the Sandinist leaders [words indistinct].

What we want is to tell these people in the mountain to change course before the people (?go up there), because they will be facing the entire Nicaraguan people, organized and armed, and that will be something serious.

Between 150,000 and 180,000 literacy workers with a great revolutionary awareness have just come down from the mountains. They came down loving the peasants even more than when they went up. These companeros of the glorious People's Literacy Army [EPA] now have a disciplined mind and a military structure because, if I am not mistaken, they were organized into brigades, which were in turn subdivided into platoons and squads. These companeros of the EPA will transfer to the militias, and I think I will receive between 50,000 and 80,000 more militiamen. When added to the forces now organized under the Sandinist people's militias, they will comprise a tremendous force.

These counterrevolutionary bands will be facing these people, an entire armed and organized people. These bands must realize once and for all that they will not be fighting against the Sandinist People's Army. As I have repeatedly said, they will be fighting the other, large number of people who are not under uniform, i.e. the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS].

[Question] [Words indistinct] your appointment by the National Directorate to direct these operations?

[Answer] I think it stems in part from a desire to take advantage of our companeros' experience in guerrilla warfare, of the experience we gained in the long struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua and of our people. In this case, therefore, [they wanted] to take advantage of our experience as guerrillas because this brigade will be a guerrilla troop. The troops will carry [word indistinct] food. They will carry their cereal [pinolillo] and sugar, a piece of cheese. [Words indistinct] and their small plastic (?bag). Thus, we will go there to neutralize these small bands, taking advantage--modesty aside--of our vast experience as guerrillas.

We will fight fire with fire. As Comdr Humberto Ortega said, we are not a warmongering people but we know how to fight. If the members of these small bands do not get the verbal message, they will understand the message of action. It so happens that the EPA companeros went to the mountains to accomplish a revolutionary task. They carried a primer and a pencil as weapons to teach our peasants how to read and write. Yet, our companeros of the EPA were killed.

Now, as part of the MPS, the companeros of the EPA will not carry a pencil and a primer but a rifle to avenge the blood of our companeros who fell while performing the revolution's literacy task, to avenge the blood of Giorgino Andrade, of [name indistinct] Gadea Pastora, the [word indistinct] companera and the four other companeros killed by the bands of Somozists and resentful political misfits. We will not allow them to continue killing our defenseless literacy workers. [end recording]

BORGE AFFIRMS UNITY OF FSLN DIRECTORATE MEMBERS

PA240348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2323 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] You, within the originality of the Nicaraguans in their revolution, have contributed with something more, and it is eliminating illiteracy in less than 1 year and within 1 year. This revolution has been characterized by its originality and by its substantial contributions to the Latin American revolution: the generosity, the political flexibility and the unbreakable unity of the Sandinist revolutionary movement.

However, I want to refer to one more contribution of our revolution, and that is the collective leadership of this revolution process. The members of this political leadership, each member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has a specific area for which he is responsible. However, the makers of the revolutionary strategy are all the companeros together. For this reason, and it is very important that you do not forget this, when one of the members of the National Directorate speaks, he is speaking for the entire directorate. Never forget that the words spoken by each one of us is the voice of the National Directorate. The National Directorate does not have two voices or nine voices; it has a single voice and nine men to express it. [applause]

PARTY LEADERS AGREE WITH FSLN'S ELECTION PLANS

Socialist Leader's Comments

PA251653 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] We agree with the decision of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] concerning elections and we will wait until 1985 to participate in the elections. This statement was made by Gustavo Tablada, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], while commenting on the FSLN directorates's decision concerning elections.

[Begin Tablada recording] Some time ago the political commission of the PSN had [words indistinct] a specific [word indistinct] about the problem of elections in Nicaragua. In first place, we feel that elections per se are a necessary instrument for the Nicaraguan people to express their sovereign will and a means to practice democracy, in addition to the direct participation the people will have in all state efforts and in all organizations (of the) country.

We also feel that under the present circumstances, in view of the era in which we are living, [words indistinct] the great economic crisis resulting in [word indistinct] problems. What we fundamentally need is to make the necessary efforts to bolster Nicaragua's economy [passage indistinct]. We believe about 3 years [passage indistinct]. We are conscious of the needs at this moment and [words indistinct] participate actively in Nicaragua's electoral process. [end recording]

Social Christian Leader's Remarks

PA260337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The position taken by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in announcing that no elections will be held until 1985 has been well received by our people.

Radio Sandino interviewed Edgard Macias, a leader of the People's Social Christian Party, who said the document issued by the FSLN National Directorate on Saturday afternoon is based on an accurate analysis of our true situation. Macias also discussed the concept of democracy expressed in the aforementioned document. Let us listen to Macias' opinion: [Begin recording] [Macias] It is a document based on an in-depth, serious analysis of our true situation. I might say that in this analysis of the situation the FSLN has acted bravely. In view of the constant pressure exerted in the past few months by rightist sectors which are serving as a screen for the imperialist, anyone would think that the FSLN and the leaders of the revolution would be intimidated and call for elections soon or at least in the not too distant future.

However, the position taken is a brave and serious one, one which involves risk to the revolution. The deferment of elections until 1985 also points to the basic concept underlying all this--the fact that the junta presently governing us is one of reconstruction and not merely a junta of transition that is simply political and administrative in character. We feel it is important to keep this in mind. This is a junta of national reconstruction. What does this mean? It entails the reorganization of the country to lay the groundwork for the new economy and the new country. This is a task that cannot be completed in 1 year, given the conditions that we inherited.

[Question] In one part of the document, the FSLN expressed the concept that democracy does not begin or end with elections and that true democracy will be achieved when workers and peasants participate in political, economic, official and other areas. What is your opinion of this concept of democracy?

[Answer] It is a concept of a permanent democracy, a democracy of participation. It conceives of democracy as a continuing process in which the great majorities participate in the country's basic tasks and also exercise influence and make decisions in the execution and guidance of those tasks.

The democracy presented to us in the past was a simple political democracy, one in which it was considered democratic if elections were held every 6 years. This is a very superficial concept of democracy which very often is actually a cover for antidemocratic ideas. The fact that there are elections in a country does not necessarily mean that country is democratic. There are countries which have elections every 6 years, but which lack economic or social democracy. There is discrimination, segregation and domination. There is domination by a number of sectors which benefit from the manner in which that country is governed. Therefore, while voting should be an element of democracy, it is not necessarily always the case. [end recording]

ARCE SPEAKS TO STATE COUNCIL ABOUT BUSINESSMEN

PA211924 Managua Radio Sandina in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Statement by Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano at the State Council session of 20 August-- recorded]

[Text] The managerial representatives know only too well that the economy of this country is a [word indistinct] economy, that it is indebted abroad and that we have had to continue incurring more debts in order to survive.

The businessmen know very well how the financial system operates. There is not a single nationalized bank in a sound economic position. All of them were [as heard] bankrupt. The financial system was bankrupt. Why? How many uncollectible accounts does the financial system have?

It is easy to say now that you can do anything if the state provides the funds. The state is making money available for production and will continue to make it available to private business for production. But it is only fair to expect that the earnings will be spent in a socially just manner.

Let no one think that all earnings must remain in the hands of entrepreneurs and that the state has to continue providing financing in order to do social justice, thereby enabling the entrepreneurs to look very just and generous with the money belonging to the people which the state is administering.

It is perhaps for this reason, because production [passage indistinct] another path, the path on which the state will participate in such solution in order to solve the problems.

And if the businessmen do not find this appropriate, let them begin implementing social justice with the accumulated earnings because they are not going to tell me that they do not have any accumulated earnings. Furthermore, we have talked--and few like it--about a turncoat bourgeoisie. When we speak of a turncoat bourgeoisie, we refer to a managerial sector that is fortunately in the minority and has no qualms about entering into dealings with the transnational companies in order to drain the earnings, the result of the toil of our workers, out of this country.

What sort of dealings can exist between these owners of banana farms and the transnational Standard Fruit Company allowing the case of bananas to be sold, according to the books, at \$3 and the company to sell it on the world market at \$35. What sort of arrangement can exist in this case?

How can a managerial sector that pretends to be patriotic or nationalistic continue playing into the hands of a transnational company and give it \$31 for each case of bananas amid a nationalistic and anti-imperialist revolution like ours which is defending our raw materials and natural resources? Where is the nationalism and patriotism of those national banana producers? Isn't this a way of selling out our fatherland, and not just in an abstract way, but in a way that involves the nation's wealth, the nation's work and the people who toil and spill their blood to uplift the nation?

We feel that these companeros should think about this. We have repeatedly told the representatives of this council and more directly the representatives of the managerial sector, that they must be careful about defending certain managerial members, that they must be careful because we know that there are patriotic members in the managerial sector. [sentence as heard] A managerial policy does exist concerning this objective of the revolution. However, there are also a number of entrepreneurs whose actions are indefensible and the patriotic sector must avoid being confused with the turncoats who are still in Nacaragua.

JUNTA MEMBERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA240016 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua's credit capacity is guaranteed by a people ready to exploit the country's great economic potential, Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, told RPC television in an interview by Santamaria Llama.

The Nicaraguan reconstruction process will not slow down, or much less halt its advance, because of propaganda by enemies at home and abroad. This was said by Nicaraguan junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega.

During talks with both leaders, during a brief pause in the President Royo's tour of several Nicaraguan provinces at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Government, both Ortega and Ramirez emphasized the working and productive capacity and the nationalist spirit of the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Ramirez said: [begin recording] I believe we would first have to ask about the philosophy and ideology of those who question the revolutionary process. These are minority groups in the country who have lost their privileges and lost what Somozism gave them. And now they are waging a campaign to discredit the revolutionary process. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega referred to the visit of the Panamanian delegation and Panamanian support and said: [begin recording] When it is a matter of Panamanian representatives, such as President Royo, we believe the close ties between Panama and Nicaragua are unbreakable. There are always those who would break these ties. This is logical, this has always happened. There is always a difference of opinion and there are those who are not in agreement with a certain policy. But speaking of economic matters and possible investments by Panamanians in our country, our doors are open to Panamanian investments. Also Panama can give us assistance in agriculture and other matters.

[Question] In your opinion, what are Nicaragua's priority needs?

[Answer] In our economy we have priorities dealing with returning the economy to normal. We intend to plant 150,000-170,000 manzanas of cotton. We are striving to do this, thereby creating a situation of economic emergency which may last 2 or 3 years. The best efforts of all the nation and the economic sectors will be channeled towards reactivation of the national economy. [end recording]

In regards to Nicaragua's credit capacity, Ortega said: [Begin recording] The Nicaraguan economy must be backed by the Nicaraguan people's determination to produce and to wrest wealth from the earth and exploit all our country's economic potential. Our greatest guarantee is the Nicaraguan people, determined to attain these conquests.

FOUR PARTIES DEMAND ELECTIONS, DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

PA221249 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Statement by the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Social Christian Party dated 20 August 1980-- read by announcer]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Social Christian party inform the entire Nicaraguan people that they agree on the need for the prompt calling of municipal and national elections for the following reasons:

1. In the first proclamation it issued in July 1979 to the heroic Nicaraguan people, the brotherly peoples of the world and the democratic governments, the Government of National Reconstruction pledged to establish a truly democratic system in our fatherland.
2. The program of the Government of National Reconstruction establishes in its first point that the necessary legislation will be enacted to organize an effective democratic system that will provide for social progress and fully guarantee the right of Nicaraguans to engage in politics, universal suffrage, and the organization and operation of political parties without ideological discrimination except for the parties and organizations advocating the return of Somoizism.
3. On 12 July 1979, the government junta sent a letter-commitment to the OAS, of which paragraph five reads as follows:
[Word indistinct] to call Nicaraguans to the first free elections to be known by our fatherland during this century, to elect their representatives in the municipalities and [word indistinct] a constituent assembly and the country's highest authorities at a later date.
4. Nicaragua signed and the present government is bound to respect the American declaration on the rights and duties of man, the American convention on human rights, the universal declaration on human rights and the international agreement on civic and political rights. All of these documents recognize the right of citizens to vote in direct, secret, periodic, free elections and their right to be elected.
5. Chapter five of the nation's constitution provides that general elections will be held and a law on elections will be promulgated.

6. In article 25, the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans textually provides the following:

All citizens will enjoy, without restrictions, the right to:

- A. Organize political parties or organizations and be a member of them.
- B. Participate in the handling of civic affairs directly or through freely elected representatives.
- C. Individually or collectively, to submit written requests to any technical official, official entity, and the right to obtain a prompt solution.
- D. [passage indistinct].

7. The much-touted argument that the economic reconstruction work in which the country is engaged prevents the holding of elections because of the cost of such elections and the [words indistinct] has absolutely no validity. First, the country's reconstruction must be integral, or in other words, both economic and political because the crisis (?produced) by the dictatorship [words indistinct] political roots.

Second, for the economic reconstruction to be successful it is indispensable to create a policy conducive to that end. Such a policy can only be obtained by holding free and democratic elections and creating [words indistinct] and legal mechanism to correct the mistakes made in the government's plans and programs.

Third, regarding this there is a very costly political activity [words indistinct] and to make it worse it is accomplished with the state's resources for the exclusive benefit of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; ignoring the pluralist structure of the revolution which is consecrated in its basic legal documents.

8. Similarly, there is no validity to the argument that elections cannot be held as long as there are illiterates in the country, especially now, after a national literacy crusade has ended successfully.

Besides, the Nicaraguan people have the right to freely elect their authorities without regard for their degree of schooling, just as they had the right to rebel and overthrow the government after [words indistinct].

Because of the foregoing reasons, the political parties which sign this document agree to:

- 1. Demand that the Government of National Reconstruction quickly decree a law of political parties and rights and duties of citizens which was presented at [words indistinct] by 13 members of organizations belonging to that [word indistinct].
- 2. Demand that the [word indistinct] establish in the constitution the enactment of an electoral law so as to establish the right to participate in the elections for those political parties that belong to the State Council as well as those that can gather a minimum of 10,000 adherents, with the exception of those parties that are in favor of a return to Somozism or [words indistinct] the government program.
- 3. Demand also the enactment of a law that will regulate the operation of municipalities but will respect the autonomy of said municipalities as established in the government program.

4. Demand that an immediate call be made for municipal and [word indistinct] elections in all of the municipalities in the country, including Managua, and that these elections be held during the last quarter of 1981 to elect [word indistinct] mayors for a 3-year period.

5. Demand that during the last quarter of 1982 elections be held for a national constituent assembly, so that it can proclaim a new constitution for Nicaragua and issue a call for elections to appoint the supreme authorities of the republic.

6. Demand that to guarantee the impartiality of the elections the government request technical assistance from countries with more democratic experience which supported and continue to support the Nicaraguan revolution such as Costa Rica and Venezuela. These countries have [words indistinct] governments like the one Nicaraguans would like to have in our country.

Because of this, considering the nationalist spirit of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, [words indistinct] the third [word indistinct] of his struggle was the [word indistinct] to watch over Latin America.

7. Demand that all of these elections be truly democratic and that the people be allowed to exercise their right to vote freely and in a personal, direct, secret and [word indistinct] manner.

To achieve this the government must promote the right climate for elections by implementing as soon as possible all the measures needed to establish the required separation between the state and the FSLN party, to allow unrestricted freedom of the press by eliminating the [word indistinct] of the television and the radios which are in the hands of the FSLN party, and to keep the members of the army from carrying out political proselytizing activities [words indistinct] of the government program.

These demands are made within the spirit of national unity that should prevail in this historic stage of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Managua, 20 August 1980. The Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and the Social Christian Party.

Signed by [name indistinct] deputy coordinator; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary of the Democratic Conservative Party; Wilfredo Montalvan and Luis Rivas of the Social Democratic Party; Alfonso Robelo for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and Adan Fletes for the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party.

FMC ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN HAVANA

FL240149 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 24 August carries live color coverage of main commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura is the announced main speaker.

As coverage opens the camera pans the audience and the stage as the curtains are raised. Among those sitting on the dais are President Fidel Castro, FMC President Vilma Espin, PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Arnaldo Milian Castro, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Sergio del Valle, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart Davalos and Pedro Miret Prieto as well as other party and government leaders. Army Gen Raul Castro is not mentioned by the announcer in his introductory statement and is not seen sitting on the dais.

After the national anthem is played, the announcer reports the names of some of the officials sitting at the presidium and explains the occasion being commemorated. The announcer introduces Vilma Espin who begins speaking at 0035 GMT. In her speech, Espin refers to the accomplishments of the FMC members during the past 20 years. She mentions all activities to which the Cuban women have devoted their efforts in defense of the revolution. Quoting Fidel Castro, Espin says: "The Cuban women must occupy the position which rightfully belongs to them in the work of the revolution." Espin praises Fidel Castro for the trust he has placed in the FMC members for their efforts. In closing her 15-minute speech, Espin pledges all FMC members will continue to defend the revolution with their lives and work.

The announcer introduces Armando Hart who reads a Council of State decree awarding the Ana Betancourt Medal to several FMC members. Hart finishes reading the decree at 0059 GMT. Fidel Castro is seen pinning the medals on the FMC members.

The announcer introduces PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura who begins speaking at 0106 GMT. Machado Ventura says that Fidel Castro's decision to incorporate the Cuban women in the work of the revolution has been proved to be correct and essential. He then mentions the example set by some Cuban women who shared "the responsibility of the war of independence and the dangers of the guerrilla warfare." He mentions the names of Haydee Santamaria, Celia Sanchez and Clodomira [no last name given] as examples of dedication and courage.

Machado Ventura mentions the work of the FMC and the development it has maintained. He says that the organization continues to grow and from all indications there is no end to its membership. He praises the work of the women who have contributed their efforts to education, health, agriculture and all spheres of social activity. He says the FMC in "a prestigious institution with an established reputation throughout the world." He adds that the organization daily overcomes structural difficulties and its cadres lead the membership through new ways and new methods.

The PCC Politburo members states that even though some prejudices still prevail, no longer the Cuban men can exclude the women from the responsibilities of building a new society. He adds that women are essential in the sphere of education and large numbers of women are fulfilling duties abroad as teachers. He says that women also are engineers, physicians, economists and many other professions from which they were excluded in the past. He says that vigilance will make it impossible for those who still discriminate women.

Machado Ventura then says that when the PCC holds its second congress in December, the women will play an important role in party work at that historic meeting. In his 29-minute speech Machado Ventura congratulates all Cuban women on the anniversary of the FMC and wishes them many successes in their future endeavors.

At 0135 GMT the announcer reports that the political segment of the ceremony has concluded and that immediately following there will be a performance by the Cuban National Ballet with prima ballerina Alicia Alonso. The curtains are lowered to prepare the stage for the performance of the Cuban ballet at 0139 GMT.

FAR CHIEF, OFFICERS HONORED IN WEEK OF ACTIVITIES

FL231159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The week honoring chiefs and officers who are 1979-1980 Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] vanguard members began yesterday with a welcoming ceremony at the far central house in Havana. Col Armando Saucedo, deputy chief of the FAR central political directorate, congratulated them on behalf of the far minister and exhorted them to continue to work with the same attitude which has made them worthy of such honorable distinction. The week's activities will end next Wednesday.

Awards Ceremony

FL252039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR [as heard]--and Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and deputy FAR minister, pinned the Vanguard insignias on the 142 chiefs and officers who won the designation for the year 1979-1980. The ceremony, which was held at the entrance of the Museum of the Revolution, was also attended by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the western army, and other FAR officers.

The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthem, followed by a parade of flags. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez conveyed to the Vanguard chiefs and officers congratulations from the FAR minister.

The successful fulfillment of the missions and tasks assigned to you during this training year, the resolute and continuing dedication to Marxist-Leninist training and the consistent attitude maintained as creators and educators of new troops have made you worthy of the highest award of socialist emulation, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra stated in his keynote speech. He stated that the role of chiefs and officers is directed at improving increasingly more the knowledge and skills of military equipment and arts in accordance with current development. He referred to the need for having a thorough knowledge of our Marxist-Leninist theory, for achieving closer ties with the troops, for reinforcing military discipline and for strengthening combat and political preparedness.

PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

FL252201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the PCC Central Committee, Ruben Souza, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama, is visiting our country. The Panamanian leader will remain in Cuba several days.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR REFUTES ISRAELI STATEMENT ON EMBASSY TRANSFER

PA221432 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has rejected the statement by the minister of foreign affairs of Israel, who attributed the transfer of the Ecuadorean diplomatic mission from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv to pressure from the Arab countries.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry recalls that Ecuador is a friend of Israel and has not hesitated to defend the existence of that state, the creation of which Ecuador supported with its vote in the United Nations.

It emphasizes that Ecuador is guided, with all freedom and sovereignty, by the principles of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations and the norms on peaceful coexistence.

GUYANA

JAGAN CALLS FOR FREE ELECTIONS, CRITICIZES CARRINGTON

FL141350 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Former Guyana Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan urged Caribbean government's to pressure the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham into holding free and fair elections.

Dr. Jagan, now parliamentary opposition leader and general secretary of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), noted in Barbados that elections had been twice postponed in Guyana since 1978, and that British television had presented evidence of rigging in previous polls by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

He passed through Barbados from Grenada on his way to Britain and Europe where he said he will be mobilising public opinion to speak out against the current situation in his country.

Dr. Jagan criticised British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who ended a visit to Barbados last Sunday, for failing to specify Guyana as one of the Caribbean countries where human rights are violated.

"Lord Carrington talked of violations of human rights and democracy in the Caribbean. He said only one territory violated democracy and human rights. Why didn't he say something about Guyana?" said Mr. Jagan.

Previous Tory (Conservative) governments have raped democracy in Guyana in collaboration with the CIA (the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency), Dr. Jagan added, an apparent reference to previous allegations of British-American collusion to get his government out of office in 1964.

Dr. Jagan announced that the PPP will be starting talks shortly with the smaller Guyana opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) about launching a campaign to ensure free and fair elections in Guyana.

He declined to say exactly what form the campaign will take but said the talks between his party and the WPA would be followed by completion of an evaluation of its strategy by the WPA.

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OTHER COUNTRIES

The WFA undertook this evaluation after one of its leaders, Dr. Walter Rodney, was killed in a bomb blast in a car in central Georgetown last June 13.

Dr. Jagan repeated allegations that the PNC and the U.S. CIA were involved in Dr. Rodney's death.

SURINAME

MILITARY AUTHORITIES DENY REPORTS ON DEATH OF SITAL

PA222236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, 22 Aug (AFP)--The military authorities of Suriname today denied the persistent rumors about the death of Sgt Maj Badressein Sital, former president of the National Military Council.

According to certain radio broadcast from Paramaribo, the military has confirmed that Sital and several other former council members are under arrest awaiting trial for their participation in several countercoups staged during the past 4 months.

According to those reports, neither Sital nor any of the other prisoners have been tortured or molested. Former Prime Minister Henck Arron is among these prisoners.

The Paramaribo radio station also said that current Prime Minister Dr Chin-A-Sen has affirmed that all of Suriname's economic problems will quickly disappear if all citizens unite to resolve them.

HIGH-LEVEL CUBAN DELEGATION NOT ALLOWED TO LAND

PA240316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, 23 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that a high-level Cuban delegation was denied access to the international airport in Suriname's capital and had to return to Georgetown, Guyana.

The Cuban delegation included to senior government officials and acting Cuban ambassador to Guayana Silvio Gonzalez.

A few days ago in Paramaribo, Cuba was officially accused of being involved in the plot uncovered [words indistinct].

Colonel Buterse said Wednesday Cuba was involved in the plot in which Sgt Maj Bradresseing Sital, former president of the National Military Council, was arrested. He was accused of having close contacts with Cubans.

URUGUAY

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

PY242259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2352 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Aug (LATIN)--Jose Pedro Cardozo, a leader and former senator of the Socialist Party, was detained here last night, sources close to the politician have reported. Cardozo, 74, a psychiatrist, was taken from his residence by plainclothes men who identified themselves as Interior Ministry officers. The same sources indicated that German Delia, another Socialist leader, was also detained. The Socialist Party and other Marxist parties, such as the Communist Party, were banned in 1973 in the wake of the dissolution of the Uruguayan Congress.